BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1863. NO. 7.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16—The Monitors ceased firing about 11 o'clock. One Monitor was aground during the engagement and was well peppered by both Sullivan's and the James' Island batteries. She got afloat again, after which the whole force was drove off, but returned again to their old position.

The demonstration of the Monitors is believed to have been caused by the heavy shelling of Gregg and Cummings' Point by our batteries on Sullivan's Island Sunday night.

A flag-of-truce from the enemy was sent up at 3 P. M., and was refused.

A heavy fire from Gregg, Cummings' Point, and two Monitors has been kept up on Sumter to-day. No report has been received from the Fort this evening.

No casualties are reported on Sullivan's Island.

The number of shots fired by the enemy to-day are 70.

Two negroes belonging to the 54th Massachusetts, captured in North Edisto, were brought in to-day. They give a terrible account of the Yankee treatment and the wretched condition of the negroes on Morris Island. Since their arrival their regiment has lost over four hundred by sickness and death.

From Southwestern Virginia.

ABINGDON, Nov. 17.—Perfect dearth of news to-day.—Weather still cloudy and raining. Roads almost impassible.

Twelve blockade running steamers have run the blockade and arrived at Wilmington within the last few days. This don't look much like the entrance to the harbor was corked up.

The Richmond papers of Monday have no news from Lee's army.

Preparations have been made at Danville, Va., for the entertainment of 6,000 Yankee prisoners, who are now being shipped to their new quarters.

We learn by letters received in this city that the loss, to the State, by the fire in Wilmington on Saturday, was 150 bales cotton, 3 barrels oil and 2 bundles of bags. An impression prevails that the fire was the result of carelessness.

AN AFFECTING STORY.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

Happening to stop in at one of the public offices of the city, on yesterday, in which a kind, simple-hearted, gray-haired and humble old man has been employed for many years, we struck upon the war as a passing topic, when the old gentleman, who was sweeping up the rubbish around the fire, thus delivered himself, with an easy, quiet resignation, that was truly touching: "I had about a thousand dollars saved up when this war broke out, and a house of my own, and a slave woman. I had a son, too, and a fine man he was; at least, they all said so. But the thousand dollars soon dwindled away to nothing, some how; and now the woman is gone and my son is dead. I suppose the house will go next, if I don't look sharp. He was a fine boy, my son was. He went in at the first Mannassas, and was in most of the other fights, and the six days' battles around here; then came on the battle of Cedar Run, and the second Manassas, and Sharpsburg. He went through all safe. We thought he was mighty lucky. He came down to see us then, and, visiting round, went to the Postoffice, where he used to be employed, to see the boys. When he came home, I said I knew they wanted him back there, and asked him did'nt they offer him a situation. Yes, he said, at a thousand dollars a year. Well, said I, ain't that better than lying about up yonder in the cold and rain?—They want all the men in the army they can get, he said, and I wouldn't leave it for a thousand dollars a day. I stopped talking to him. We had his new uniform all ready for him. They had done made him a lieutenant then. He went away—and we never saw him alive again. The battle of Fredericksburg came on, and they got him. It was the 13th of December. [A pause.] He was a fine boy, they all said—a better never pulled trigger. [Another pause.] We could hardly tell him when we saw him."

MATTERS IN KNOXVILLE—TRADE REGULATED.—In the Knoxville *Daily Bulletin*, we find, under the glaring caption, "United States Trade Regulation," an exposition of the proposed plans of the "Board of Trade for the Department of East Tennessee."

By section first, a "Local Agent is appointed, whose headquarters are at the "Custom House," on Gay street. Knoxville is declared to be the only "port" to be furnished with goods, wares and merchandize in the Department of East Tennessee.

Samuel Rogers is made the Local Agent, who will grants all permits for bringing in goods. All goods brought in without his sanction are forfeited.

By the next section, a fee of three dollars is expected for each permit to import, and the tradesman must take the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear that you are in all respects loyal and true to the Government of the United States: that you will faithfully conform to the Proclamation and Orders of the President of the United States, and of the Military Governors and Generals exercising authority under him, and to Departmental Regulations authorized by law; and that you will at all times, by your conduct and conversation, and by every other means you can properly use, aid in suppressing the rebellion and restoring obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, so help you God."

This is a jolly oath. At Greenville this oath is amended to the effect that, such tradesmen shall not sell to secessionists, nor associate with them, nor wed a woman of secession proclivities. If the Yankees should overrun the whole South, the people will have been so thoroughly sworn and to so many purposes, that we fear the obligations of an oath will lose their binding force. The above is not more absurd in its terms than that administered at Athens, Tenn., which imposed the obligation to obey the United States in preference to any State, county, or other corporation.

At Knoxville, merchants can only engage in the retail business. The wholesale trade is Brownlow's and his appointees. Brownlow must approve the sale of every bill of goods exceeding $5 in value, and for each approval he receives 20 cents. Cotton shippers must pay four cents per pound export duty and $2 per hogshead on tobacco, "before either can escape the vigilance of the treasury officers." Manufactured tobacco pays five per cent. export duty. Disloyal persons cannot trade, "nor Union men who do not approve Lincoln's war policy."

RAID ON PENSACOLA.—The Greensboro' (Ala.) *Beacon* has a letter from Sergt. James D. Osborn, of Col. Hodgson's regiment, stationed at Pollard, giving an account of a visit made by the regiment to Pensacola, from which, presuming that it will prove specially interesting to those of our readers having relatives or friends in that command, we make the following extract:

"I presume you have heard, ere this, of our raid on Pensacola. Two hundred picked men were called for, and the ranks were soon filled to overflowing by volunteers all eager for the fray. Some had to be disappointed. I was among the fortunate number. We went into Pensacola without any opposition. We had orders not to molest a thing. Some of the boys, however, did not mind this, and procured some oranges from the yard of the old Spanish Consul, who still remains in this deserted city. We saw no Yankees in the place.

"One man-of-war was lying within a mile of the town, and seven or eight were lying near Fort Pickens. There are only eight or ten families living there now, and they claim protection under Spanish colors. We understood that a regiment of negroes were encamped two miles below the Navy Yard. We went within half a mile of the place, and skirmishers were thrown forward, who, after firing three rounds on their sentinels, returned and reported them in a well fortified camp. Gen. Clanton took his infantry into Pensacola, and under flag of truce he went to the Navy Yard, and dared them to come out and give him battle; but they politely refused the request, as they thought it safer in their entrenchments. Scouting agrees with us finely, and, a great many of us wish that we could be in one continually. Serg't Dorrah and Mr. Bell, from the Greensboro' neighborhood, are just in from a twenty-nine days' scout. The detachment they were in, caught about fifty deserters and conscripts, and some few Yankees."

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—The vote just polled for this distinguished gentleman, against his publicly announced wishes, shows that he has a hold on the confidence and affection of the people that but few men can boast of. We have often—even when we 'split horns' on democracy and whigery—pronounced him one of the most honest politicians that we ever encountered. We were right, and he is now receiving his neglected reward—the reward due an eminent and honest statesman—may we not say due a Prophet? For we well recollect his predictions, when his friends dragged him out from retiracy and foisted him as a candidate for the late Convention, he pled manfully for a compromise rather than rash secession, and foretold the results of secession with an accuracy that surpasses the prophesies of the most gifted Prophet recorded in ancient or modern history. There were these however, who pronounced him "a false prophet," and it is to refresh the memories of all such that we pen this hasty paragraph.

But Mr. Brown is now no reconstructionists, and never was a "submissionist."—*Milton Chronicle.*

HOW PEACE WILL BE RESTORED.—Under this head the Atlanta *Register* says:

The government of the United States, according to the theory on which it is now administered, and as this affects the Southern States, stands in the position of a Russian Nobleman, who, when he buys the land, buys with it the serfs by whom it is cultivated. The people of the States and Territories are the political serfs of the government; and although they are permitted to enjoy certain franchises, these are all subservient and subordinate to its own paramount authority. The Southern States can never accept this doctrine whether sought to be applied by the government at Richmond or Washington. It is not republican and is antagonistic to the right of the people to alter at will or abolish their form of government—a right of which no people can be divested and yet claim to enjoy civil liberty.

All territory of the United States was acquired upon the presumption that the people inhabiting it preferred to live under the Government of the United States, a presumption sustained by the facts of experience until South Carolina seceded. But it did not follow from this adherence to the former Union, that states had no right to withdraw from it, nor did it follow that there was any criminality in the conduct of South Carolina.

The Northern Government has seen fit to view the people of the South as having stolen broad arers and parcels of its land: therefore, says Mr. Lincoln, we have the right to eject the inhabitants from "*our*" premises and punish them as thieves and malefactors. If these opinions be correct, time and events will prove them so; if not, all the sophistry, argument and armies of the North will attempt their demonstration in vain, and the truth will ultimately be comprehended both at the North and South. Northern statesmen and the Northern press must yet return to the simple principles of right and justice here enunciated, and the supreme sovereignty of every State must ultimately be conceded. Then peace will be restored, and not until then.

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.,
Nov. 3, A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 2d day of the next Grand Communication.
E. F. WATSON,
Nov 5-oawtd Grand Master.

DR. [illegible] ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

FOUND.

A LADY'S BLACK VEIL WAS PICKED UP ON the street yesterdoy evening and left at the Progress office. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement. Nov. 12-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BASON, DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY MAKES known that he is now in his office over Mr. Pescud's. N. B.—Those wishing to consult or who expect his professional services, should let it be known at once.

"Now, is the watchword of the wise;
Now, is inscribed upon the banner of the prudent."
Nov 13-1w

KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS JUST ARrived and newly imported. Also a large supply of the fine numbers of Cotton Yarn, as high as No. 20.
Nov 13-10t

The following telegrams were received too late for our Western mail on Monday night:

Still Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Nov 4—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 14th is received. On Thursday a cosiderable body of Confederates shelled Gen. Kilpatrick's camp near Stevensburg. From this, says the *Gazette*, it would appear that at least some Confederates remain on the North side of the Rapidan.

The New Orleans *Era* of the 4th states that the Confederates attacked Washburn's advance on the 3d, driving it towards the main body. The Confederates were soon checked, it is said, and in turn driven back, with loss of two hundred prisoners. Federal loss fifty killed

A correspondent of the *Express* says the Federals have fallen back to New Iberia in consequence of a rumored attempt to get the Confederate rams out of the Mersey. Several war vessels had been sent to guard against it.

London papers confirm the statement that the French government had withdrawn permission to prosecute the work on the ironclads for the Confederacy. Furnishing cannon and munitions of war has also been prohibited.

A rumor was current that the French troops of Rome would be withdrawn.

The election returns of Prussia indicate a decided success of the Liberal party.

Gold in New York, Friday, second board, 147¾.

North Carolina sixes 59.

From Kentucky.

ABINGDON, Nov 16.—Persons from Kentucky report the execution of Lt. Harry Conner, of Col. Adam Johnson's regiment, by the Yankees at Mount Sterling, on the 25th ult.

Ten Kentucky cavalry regiments have been mustered out of service and a draft made on each county for a company by Gov. Bramlett.

From Richmond

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—The report brought from Gordonsville that Meade had crossed the Rapidan, and which was bulletined this morning, relieved the dullness which has prevailed here for some time, but on the arrival of the Central train to-night, it was ascertained that only a squadron of cavalry crossed, which was driven back.

The tone of financial articles in late Northern papers indicate the approach of a monetary crisis in New York.

General Hood arrived here to-day, in good health and fine spirits.

A flag-of-truce boat, with released Surgeons is expected here to-morrow. The trips of this boat will be more frequent hereafter, as permission has been granted to bring stores for Yankee prisoners, subscriptions to purchase supplies for this purpose becoming general in the United States.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Nvo. 13.

APPLES—Green	$15 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$2 50
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$3 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$40
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$70
Superfine	$60
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	None.
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$5
LARD	$2 25
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$9
NAILS—Scarce	$1 50
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$100 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$7
RAGS	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$3 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$12

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE AND ALL NECESsary out-houses, with a good garden, for which I will pay BANK MONEY. Address me at the Progress Office. [Nov 17-tf) K.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock is therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 10-3t President.
Standard, State Journal and Fayetteville Observer copy six times.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.,)
Raleigh, Nov. 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. THE OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN AND COTTON Factories that furnish Goods for the Confederate and State Government are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when their counties are invaded by the enemy.

II. The drill of the Guard for Home Defence will be dispensed with until the 10th day December next to allow the farmers time to sow their grain.

By order of Gov. Vance.

R. C. GATLIN,
Nov 11-6t Adjutant General.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

HARDWARE, &c., FOR SALE AT HIGH POINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, IN GOOD quantities, the following articles in the Hardware line, viz: Hand Saws, Mill Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Wood Saws, Iron Back Saws, Scroll Saws, Chisels, Augers, Bitts, Gimblets, Drawing Knives, Adses, Hammers, Planes, Plane Irons, Wrought and Butt Hinges, Door Locks, Butcher Knives, Chopping Knives, Razors, Casters, Window Springs, Shoe Awls, Shoe Punches, Grind Stone Cranks, Wolfe Irons, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks and Horns, Hay Forks, with various other articles in this line, in small quantities. He has also on hand 400 yards Wool Jeans, 3 dozen Soft Fur Hats, with various other articles out of the Hardware line, all of which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

GEORGE F. FISHER,
Nov 17-6t* High Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON Thursday, 26th November, 1863, near Brinkleyville, N. C., two Houses and Lots; a lot of Household Furniture; one Piano; a Buggy and Harness, &c.—Terms cash. [Nov 17-3t*] J. H. PAGE.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, METAL FRAME, soft sweet toned PIANO, can be had by early application, on favorable terms.
Nov 17-tf L. BRANSON.

COTTON FOR SALE.

SIXTY-THREE BALES COTTON IN GEORGIA, well stored in tin roof warehouse, and in the safest part of the State. Apply early to me at Kittrell's Depot. [Nov 13-10t] C. B. RIDDICK.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT STORE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Town of Henderson, N. C.; also two residences.—The dwellings are very comfortable and out-houses good.
Nov 13-10t C. B. R., Kittrell's Depot.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,
J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.:
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL IN CHARLOTTE, ON MONDAY, 23d instant, 60 Shares of Stock in the N. C. R. R. Co.
Nov 12-3w S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

LAND SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the case of "William G. Hill and others *ex parte*" made at Fall Term, A. D., 1863, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, will proceed to sell the land in the pleadings mentioned and described on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1863. The first tract contains about 200 acres, is located about two miles from the city of Raleigh, and is bounded on the East by the Lunatic Asylum, on the South by William Grimes', and on the West by S. H. Young's. The other tract adjoins the land of S. H. Young and Dr. F. J. Haywood, and lying between Dry Branch and Bushy Branch, and contains about 250 acres. There is a large two story dwelling with all necessary out-houses on the first named tract, known as the Spring Hill or Hunter place.

The sale will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh at 12 M. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXcellent one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address at Boon Hill, N. C. A. M. ROCWEL.
Nov 9-eod3t

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four Iron Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slabbing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Zinc, Borax, Emory, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Stoves and Pipes, Linseed, Sperm and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Die's necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale. PERRY & WITTY,
Nov 7-td High Point, N. C.

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. R. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The House contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest.
Nov 7-2w M. D. CRATON.

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to
Oct 29-oawtd W. H. HIGH.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.
THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.
Standard copy till forbid.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, will be sold at public auction, at the Court house door in the town of Louisburg, N. C., one likely NEGRO BOY. He is the best hostler and driver in the State to his age, also a good house servant, and would make a splendid waiter in a hotel. He is sound and strong, with good qualities, and would make a good farm hand. Also, at the same time and place, one fine ROCKAWAY, and DOUBLE HARNESS, all in good order.
H. HARRIS,
Nov 13-td Louisburg, N. C.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS, viz:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	20 50
Four days	6 50	One month	25 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	40 00

Fifty words, or eight lines, one square, and additional squares will be charged at the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, wild, sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My andress, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A SMITH.
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-oawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

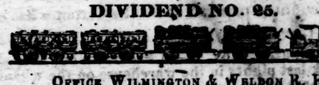
STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.



OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office. Nov 11-tf

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Caroline eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. copy 3t

WANTED,

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA 6 Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 26-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1863.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

The War.

There is a lull in army matters, and no important movements are known to be taking place. On the Rapidan the chances of a general engagement, they tell us, are diminishing, while the dullness at Richmond, according to the press dispatches, is oppresive. Lee has his old position on the Rapidan, and we suppose the enemy have theirs; and so things may stand for the Winter, and yet we have a vauge, undefined idea that we are to have another battle before everything freezes up.

Of affairs about Chattanooga we hear less and know less. There was a rumor yesterday that Bragg had fallen back from his position in front of the town, but it lacks confirmation. We shall not be surprised, however, to hear at any time that such a movement has taken place, for the present position, to our mind, is a most critical and unsafe one. The enemy have an immense army at and near Chattanooga; with their communication established and secure to Memphis and Nashville, and if Bragg remains where he is it won't be long before he will find his flank turned and the enemy in his rear, thus cutting off retreat. If he could not take Chaitanooga immediately after the battle of Chickamauga we see no use in trying it now. If a blow is to be struck for Tennessee during the present season it must fall soon, for a few more weeks and the face of the country will be in such a condition as to prevent further operations before Spring.

At Charleston the firing continues as usual, but the enemy seem to be making no headway in reducing the position. We should think they would give it up.

From other quarters we have no news of interest. All is quiet in our own State.

DESTRUCTION OF STATE COTTON.—The following press dispatch appeared in all the Richmond papers of Monday, but we suppose the news agents thought the "country papers" of North Carolina felt no interest in the matter:

WILMINGTON, Nov. 15—A fire broke out here about 3¼ o'clock last night, in the warehouse on the wharf next to and North of the Custom House, and used by the State of North Carolina for the storage of cotton, etc. The warehouse, with the contents, was totally destroyed. The loss is heavy, embracing a considerable amount of cotton, and, it is said, a portion of the cargo of the steamship Advance, consisting of clothing, etc., belonging to the State. The fire was confined to the building in which it originated.

The Richmond papers continue to discuss the currency and the provision question, while gold and other substantials, including commissary stores, continue to go up.

The generalship of General Bragg and the loss of Tennessee, are now the principal topics being discussed by the Atlanta papers. The *Register* and *Intelligencer* defend Bragg, while the *Appeal* and *Confederacy* set him down a failure and predict that matters will get no better under his management. We trust that Gen. Bragg may come fully up to the expectations of his friends and shame his assailants into silence by the brilliancy of his exploits.

The municipal authorities have appointed to-morrow, the 19th, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, by the people of Charleston.

A negro man was intantly killed at the N. C. Railroad depot on Monday night, by being caught between two cars while coupling up a train.

A YANKEE RAID.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday says:

As stated in this paper Saturday, the Yankees made a raid into Woodstock, Shenandoah county, on Sunday afternoon last. The first of the party that came in were dressed in the Confederate uniform. They rode in very leisurely, whistling unconcernedly, so as to excite no alarm. They drew up in front of Nebb's hotel, and fired several pistol shots into a party of gentlemen sitting at the door, wounding in the jaw Mr. John Morris, of Winchester, a negro trader.—They carried off Dr. Krebs, John Morris, (whom they had slightly wounded,) one of Dr. Magruder's sons, and a son of Mr. Harrison Ott. Messrs. Krebs, Magruder, and Ott, were the only citizens of Woodstock taken off. They stole about 40 boxes of tobacco, a box of adamantine candles, (which they strewed in the streets of Woodstock,) silver spoons, knives and forks, and some clothing from Col. Albert; took ten horses from Mr. Nebb's stable; broke into Mr. B. Smith's drug store, took what they wanted, and stole all his bacon; broke into Fravel & Coffman's store, carried off some cotton cloth, destroyed nearly everything in the store and strewed a sack of salt in the street, and wound up their magnificent effort to make the people of Woodstock deeply regret their retirement from the late "glorious Union" with them by taking a number of overcoats from Nebb's hotel.—They returned down the Valley on the same night.

On Friday night week the Yankees came to Jonesville, Lee county, Va., from the Gap, and committed all sorts of depredations. They burnt the Academy and Masonic Hall, set fire to a church, and stole all the horses, cattle, grain, and negroes, they could find.

NORTHERN NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—GENERAL MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

General Meade's official report of the battle of Gettysburg was made public in the North on the 11th. He assigns as a reason for the delay in making it, the failure of receiving the reports of several of the corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in battle. It occupies two columns, in small type, in the New York *Times*. We have not room to publish it in full; it is enough to give that portion of it that immediately relates to the action at Gettysburg, which is really the great and only point of interest in the report. General Meade opens by detailing the situation of affairs when he was given command of the army; sketches its movements, step by step and day by day until getting to the battle of Gettysburg, which is thus told by him:

I determined to give battle at this point, and early in the evening of the 1st, issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburg, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminster. At 11 p. m., of the 1st, I broke up my headquarters, which, till then, had been at Tanneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at 1, a. m., of the 2nd. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground. By 7, a. m., the Second and Fifth corps, with the rest of the Third, had reached the ground and were posted as follows: The Eleventh corps retained its position on the cemetary side, just opposite the town. The First corps was posted on the right of the Eleventh, on an elevated knoll, connected with the ridge extending to the south and east, on which the Second corps was placed. The right of the Twelfth corps rested on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore pike, and which formed on the right flank of the Twelfth something of an obstacle. Cemetary ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it came to a very prominent ridge, called Round Top, running east and west. The Second and Trird corps were directed to occupy the continuation of cemetery ridge, on the left of the 11th corps. The Fifth corps, pending the arrival of the Sixth, was held in reserve. While these dispositions were being made, the enemy was massing his troops on the exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a-half.

At 2, p. m., the Sixth corps arrived, after a march of thirty-two miles, accomplished from 9 a. m., the day previous. On its arrival being reported, I immediately directed the Fifth corps to move over to our extreme left, and the Sixth to occupy its place as a reserve for the right. About 8 p. m., I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the Fifth corps and post it, when I found that Major-General Sickles, commanding the Third corps, not fully apprehending the instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing his corps a half-mile or three-quarters of a mile in front of the lines of the Second corps, on the prolongation of which it was designed his corps should rest. Having found Major-General Sickles, I was explaining to him that he was too far in advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries on his front and flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry and made a vigorous assault. The Third corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the Second corps were immediately sent by Major-General Hancock to cover the right flank of the Third corps, and soon after the assault commenced the Fifth corps most fortunately arrived, and took position on the left of the Third.

Major-General Sykes' command immediately sending a force to occupy Round-Top Ridge, when a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Third corps, under Major-General Birney, Major-General Sickles having been wounded early in the action, the superiority in number of corps in the enemy enabled him to outflank its advance position, General Birney was counseled to fall back and re-form behind the line originally designed to be held. In the meantime, perceiving great exertions on the part of the enemy, the Sixth corps (Major-General Sedgwick) and part of the First corps, (to the command of which I had assigned Major-General Newton, particularly Lockwood's Maryland brigade, together with detachments from the Second corps) were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded, together with the gallant resistance of the Fifth corps, in checking, and finally repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts.

On the extreme left another assault was, however, made about 8 p. m., on the Eleventh corps from the left of the town, which was repulsed with the assistance of the troops from the Second and First corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the Twelfth corps were sent as reinforcements. During their absence, the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantag of by the enemy, who, during the absence of Geary's division of the Twelfth corps, advanced and occupied part of the line. On the morning of the 3d, General Geary, having returned during the night, was attacked at early dawn by the enemy, but succeeded in driving him back, and occupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all morning along this part of the line. General Geary, reinforced by Wheaton's brigade, Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicting very severe losses on the enemy. With this exception the quiet of the lines remained undisturbed till 1, p. m., on the 3d, when the enemy opened from over one hundred and twenty-five guns, playing upon our centre and left. This cannonad continued for over two hours, when our guns failing to make any reply, the enemy ceased firing, and soon his masses of infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre. The assault was made with great firmness, being directed principally against the point occupied by the Second corps, and was repelled with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by Doubleday's Division and Stannard's brigade of the First corps. During the assault, both Major-General Hancock, commanding the left centre, and Brigadier-General Gibbon, commanding the Second corps, were severely wounded.

This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field strewed with his dead and wounded, and numbers of prisoners fell into our hands.

General Meade here sketches the operations of his army on following up the retreat of General Lee and closes with the following as "the result" of the campaign:

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah; and in the capture of three guns, forty-one standards, and 13,621 prisoners. Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, [illegible]834 killed; 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing—in all 23,186.

Three Virginians were shot for desertion in General Lee's army on Friday last.

THINGS THAT ARE OFFENSIVE TO THE VISION.

The following is from the *Milton Chronicle*:

THINGS WE DON'T LIKE TO SEE.—We don't like to see original secessionists dodging the army themselves or getting their sons in bomb-proof and lucrative places.

We don't like to see Christians forgetting their religion, when an object of charity knocks at the door. Remember the reward of charity.

We don't like to see a man of wealth charging all that famine will enable him to get for his corn, wheat, meat and potatoes. He is helping to cut his own throat.

We don't like to see merchants making a big fortune on a few rags—especially if they were original secessionists.

We don't like to see soldier's families neglected, who had assurance that said families should be well cared for.

We don't like to see a fire-eater, out of the army himself and no son in it to represent him, complaining of other people being out. He ought to shoulder his gun and "pitch in."

We don't like to see people professing to be good Southern men charging big prices for the necessaries of life, in view of the fact that their high charges tend to subjugation. 'Tis thought that all such carry their patriotism in the pocket book.

We don't like to see people no better than they ought to be presuming on their "blood" or family connections. 'Tis the best evidence that there's "something rotten in Denmark," and their pedigrees wont stand tracing. (We never boast of such things ourself, but the world is invited to investigate.)

We don't like to see people hiding their Tax in Kind, and lying and cheating and defrauding the Government when they give in their taxes. An honest man is the noblest work of God.

We don't like to see a man arrogating to himself too much self-consequence and dictatorial power.—He must be "taken down."

We don't like to see people meddling with gentlemen's private affairs. The manners only becomes the bogs of Ireland or Yankeedom.

We don't like to see men of big estates scrambling after all they can get from the suffering people for what they have to sell. It is a poor way to whip Lincoln and save their fortunes.

We don't like to see wounded soldiers treated as if no one cared a straw about their losing an arm or a leg, or getting a ball for their Country. It is poor encouragement to the men in the army.

We don't like to see people in these soul-trying times taking advantage of peoples' misfortunes, to make money. Honesty is the best policy.

We don't like to see people making out that they have "nothing to spare" just to get a price they are ashamed to ask. 'Tis mean, and very unpatriotic.

We don't like to see people laying the shame of their extortion to Confederate money, and at the same time scrambling worse than a dog after a bone to get it all. If such folks were half as good as Confederate money, they'd have some soul.

We don't like to see hogs on two legs. Just now they are abundant, but the d——l only has a use for them.

THE IRON-CLADS IN FRANCE.—The intelligence will be received with surprise by the people of the Confederacy that Louis Napoleon has arrested the departure of the iron-clads in the French ports. The surprise is natural, under the impression that a similar act on the part of the English Government was in violation of the international code, as well as municipal law. But the action of the French Government, having no statute on the subject, has been in consequence of the remonstrances of Dayton, the U. S. Minister at the French court, that the building of the rams in the French ports, notoriously for employment in the Confederate service, was adverse to the principles of public law. If the rams could have been completed before any such remonstrance had been made, they would have been permitted to depart, for then the rational inference would have been, that being built with the knowledge of the United States Government in France, its acquiescence would have deprived an after plea of a violation of that law of all force.

The question, it appears to us, is narrowed down to one of evidence. There was no proof, and there could be none of a direct character, that these iron-clads were intended for the Confederate service, but that there was only indirect testimony that they were so intended. Of their war-like purposes and character there could be doubt. The question then arises, was this testimony of such a character as to warrant the seizure under the circumstances. Legal authorities in both England and France might have so decided. In such case, no alternative remained but the detention of these vessels until competent courts in both countries have decided on the sufficiency of the evidence, and that there fitting out in a neutral port was a transgression of the code of nations.

That assistance, whether in men, money or ships shall not be rendered to either belligerent is the mandate of that code. It remains to be decided by a court of adequate jurisdiction, whether the proof was sufficient that these vessels came within the rule of public law, according to the evidence before the world, of their being designed for the Confederate service.—One would be inclined to conclude that the rulling of a British Court, at least, would be conformable to the action of that Government, from the tenor of the opinions pronounced by the British Attorney and Solicitor General.

The people of the Confederacy must make up their minds that the naval assistance they expected from Europe will be denied them. There is ample proof that neither England or France will acknowledge our independence until we have worked out the result by our own unassisted efforts and resolute courage, or consent that we shall receive naval aid from their shipwrights and shipyards. These conclusions may be in conformity to the letter of public law, but that they violate its spirit is undeniable, when all military supplies are furnished to one of the belligerents, from his maritime superiority, which is denied to the other.—*Confederacy.*

MISSISSILPI "PATRIOTISM."—The Mobile *Register* says:

We learn upon the authority of a respectable citizen of Mississippi, who lives this side of Okalona, that there are planters in that neighborhood who have declared that they will allow their fodder to rot in the field sooner than gather it for sale for the army at Government prices. It is almost incredible that a feeling and exprvssion so stupid and dastardly as this, should have survived the fierce and purifying ordeal of fire through which the spirit of the Southern people has passed. But there are men without souls enough to manifest the divine spark in this world; although, by the miracle of God, possibly enough may be developed to be damned in the next. If you put only dross in the furnace, of course only dross comes out of it. It is thus that we account for the presence of such wretches as are described in the speech we have quoted. Would to God, that they and their accursed property could be parcelled off into one district and turned over to the tender mercies of a Yankee raid. Then they would howl for the protecting arm of the Government whose horses they would starve rather than gather their fodder at a fixed price. Then they would understand their peculiar interest in this struggle—they would open their blind eyes and see the tremendous stake they have in it—how, if the Confederate cause fails, they will be stripped of the fields upon which they intend to permit their fodder to rot, their slaves will be stolen and they themselves become (what they are only fit for) the slaves of Yankee masters. [illegible]

THE THIRTY-NINTH N. C. REG'T AT CHICKAMAUGA.—The army correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, writing under date of the 4th inst., says:

One of the most gallant achievements of the war was the dash of the 39th N. C. Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga. It well deserves the great praise it elicited in the army, and furnishes a bright page for history and a glorious theme for song. Two hundred and thirty-eight men storming and capturing a battery of ten guns, supported by a large brigade, is a feat which challenges the admiration of the world, and should secure an *immortelle* of fame for each participant. This famous charge was led by Lt. Col. Frank Reynolds, the last Southern graduate of the Military Academy of West Point. He is a Virginian by birth, and the last of the English house of Mortimer. His ancestors, I am advised, fought at Marston Moor under Prince Rupert, against the Roundheads. In person, Col. Reynolds is majestic, being six feet two in statue, having large gray eyes and Saxon hair. I but give expression to the sentiment of hundreds in "the tented field" when I assert that such gallantry in a youth of twenty-two summers should have a place in history, and inspire the poet for his most glorious song.

Tribute of Respect.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL,
Nov. 10th, 1863.

On the 1st of July, 1863, in the bloody contest on the hills that overlook the little town of Gettysburg, Pa., while gallantly leading his Regiment to the charge, fell mortally wounded Col. HENRY KING BURGWYN, of the 26th Reg't N. C. T,

WHEREAS, The Philanthropic Society has received the above mournful intelligence,

Resolved, That, whereas, another gallant spirit has been added to the long and mournful list of the Alumni of this University, who have fallen in our struggle for Independence, that it behooves us to present our feeble offering at the shrine of Freedom and Freedom's dead.—And that while we bow in humble resignation to the fiat of Him who "doeth all things well," we cannot but mourn o'er the untimely end of youth, talents and fortune—we cannot but drop a tear on the grave of the soldier and the patriot.

Resolved, That in Col. Burgwyn his family has lost an affectionate son and a kind brother, the University one of its most gifted and promising Alumni, the Army one of its most gallant spirits and the Country one who bade fair, ere long, to be an honor and an ornament to his native land.

Resolved, That the warmest sympathies of the Society are tendered to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and we hope that in this their hour of sadness they may receive consolation from Him who gave and who hath taken away.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the State Journal, Raleigh Progress, Fayetteville Observer and Richmond (Va.) Examiner, with request to publish the same.

W. McK. CLARK,
J. S. BATTLE,
J. A. HODGE. } Committee.

University of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C. Nov 18-2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1863.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Alford, Miss Emily
Archibald, W L
Allen, Mrs Elner L
Ashe, Mrs Rosa
Atkinson, Mrs V 2
B
Bonner, Mr
Brooks, J A
Bunch, Mrs T V
Brittain, W J
Brown, Mrs Louisa
Bell, W W
Cooper, Miss Fannie
Cross, Miss Mary
Corthan, Miss Lucy N
Carter, Miss Sarah
Campbell, Jas
Culbreth, Miss Hanie
Campbell, Mrs Catherine
D
Duke, Albert E
Doub, Dr P F
E
Elliott, Jos P 2
F
Flanker, T B
Faison, Miss Louisa
Fulford, Jos W
Fountain, Spencer
Freeman, Jr., Col D C
G
Glenn, Anderson
Gillian, H A
H
Hudson, Mrs E V
Hobbs, Miss Pattie
Howlett, Miss E J
Hardin, Dr E J
Hart, Miss Ellen H
Harris, Miss Kitty
Hedgepeth, Jacob
Hannerberry, P
J
Jordan, Lt V S 2
Johnson, Macon
Jones, Mrs Edith 2
Johnson, Mrs S D
Jackson, L E
M
McLaws, H T
Mecan, N
McDaniel, G R
N
Neal, David
Newton, Jane T
O
Osborne, Robt D
Oaterson, G
O'Neal, S T
P
Perry, Miss Mary L
Pendleton, Milo M
R
Robinson, Sergt C H
S
Smith, Miss Martha E
Shaw, Mrs Carolina
Smith, Jas
Sawyer, A T
T
Thompson, Amey
Tharp, S R
V
Vandele, Sergt Maj H T
W
Wadkins, Mrs Polly
White, Surgn O A
White, W W

Nov 18-1t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:

11 bbls. Holt's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2½ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;
The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.

Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.

THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 18-td Adm'r.

CRAVEN COUNTY SALT.

THE SALT PURCHASED BY ME FOR THE CITIzens of Craven county, will be distributed at HILLSBORO' (at the cost and expenses) on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 26th, 27th and 28th November, 1863.

Persons who cannot attend themselves can club together and appoint an agent to take charge of their money and bags, as both will be necessary before the Salt can be delivered.

Each member of a family will be entitled to six pounds.

EDWARD R. STANLY,
Nov 18-5t Salt Commissioner for Craven Co.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS

HAVING BEEN APPO[illegible]GENTS TO superintend the wants [illegible]lies of the soldiers, are requested to meet [illegible] Committee at the Grand Jury Room on Saturday n[illegible], the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

Raleigh District, No 1.	M. H. Brown,
" " " 2.	T. D. Sledge,
St. Matthews,	Reuben Fleming,
St. Mark's,	James T. Hunter,
St. Mary's,	[illegible]wood Griffice,
Middle Creek,	[illegible] Norris,
Barton's Creek,	George Brogden,
Swift Creek,	Wm. H. Pope,
Kitt's Creek,	Hiram Weatherspoon,
Lick Creek,	Sol. J. Allen,
House Creek,	Jos. D. Hayes,
Mark's Creek,	Nelson D. Pair,
White Oak,	[illegible] C. Council,
Crabtree,	Jacob Sorrell,
Buckhorn,	A. R. Boothe,
Buffaloe,	Dr. Wesley Hartsfield,
New Light,	Peter A. Rogers,
Wake Forest,	[illegible] Barr,
Cross Roads,	Jasper Fleming,
Fish Dam,	Orwin J. Rogers,
Little River,	[illegible] J. Butterbill,
Panthee Branch,	Jonathan Smith,
Cary,	[illegible] Powell,
New Hope,	[illegible] Brown,
Beaver Creek,	[illegible] Turner,

Nov 18-3t [illegible], Chairman Bd. Cop.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALES AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the cargoes of Steam Ships

SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET,

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Baling Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
3 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk's
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
5 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazillian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, best manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
3 bales Wove Newspaper, 36 x 49
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strip
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs. each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alchohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
2 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Sulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid,	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opie,	Pulv. Opie,
Gum Opie,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Fort,	Ung. Hydrag Mit,
Pil. Hydrarg,	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scills,
Ammon Carb.,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Powders,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Citrate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Calc.,	Dovers Powder
Potass Chlorate,	Ether, Sulph. Cyp

Nov 18-